## PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS

The Senate Devotes a Large. Portion o the Session to the New Tariff Bill.

Mr. McPherson Tries to Secure Amendments and Mr. Sherman Talks About Trusts-Holman Urges an Election Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 .- Among the documents presented were the following:

From the Secretary of State, transmitting four certificates of election of presidential electors in Alabama, New Jersey, Missouri and Louisiana. Laid on the table.

From the Secretary of the Interior, in response to a resolution recently offered by Mr. Dawes requiring information as to the alleged outrages and restraints of liberty practiced against Indian women in Alaska. The Secretary says the department has no information on the subject except "newspaper reports of un-certain value." He intimates that the stories have arisen from the highly magnifying power

of the visual lens of travelers. Mr. Edmunds, from the judiciary committee, reported a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the Attorney-general for information concerning the execution of the act of March 3, 1887, in reference to bigamy; also, to report the names of all United States officers who have had any connection with such execution, in what capacity, and what compensation has been claimed or received by them. He explained that the act declared forfeited the property of the Church of the Latter-day Saints; that, as was stated, the judge in Utah had appointed the marshal of that Territory receiver of such property; that the marshal had employed as his private and personal counsel in the receivership the district attorney of the United States; that some of the property had been sold and a fund opened; that enormous and exorbitant allowances were demanded for the services of the receiver and his counsel, and that the school board, for whose benefit the property had been forfeited, had been obliged to employ private sounsel to resist such demands.

Mr. Edmunds, also, from the same committee, made a report on the resolution referred to it last session as to the power of the Attorney-general to institute judicial proceedings for the vacation of patents. He stated that the Su-preme Court had settled the question in the affirmative, and he asked that the committee be discharged from furt subject. So ordered.

At 1 o'clock the Senate resumed consideration of the tariff bill, the pending question being on Mr. Harris's amendment to reduce the duty on beams, girders, joists, angles, etc., all structural shapes of iron or steel, from 1 1-10c per pound to 6-10c per pound. The amendment was advocated by Mr. Reagan, but as Mr. McPherson desired to offer some amendments at the beginning of the metal schedule, Mr. Harris temporarily withdrew the amendment

Mr. McPherson thereupon moved to amend Paragraph 120, as to iron in pigs, etc., by reducing the rate of duty from three-tenths of a cent per pound to \$6 a tos. He said that the rate proposed by him was that contained in the House bill; that it was high enough, and that its adoption would allow further reductions to be

made without any injury to the industry.

Mr. Allison opposed the amendment, and it was rejected—yeas 20, nays 22. Mr. Plumb voted with the Republicans in the negative. Mr. McPherson moved to amend the pro-vision of Paragraph 122, referring to iron bars, blooms or billets, on which charcoal is used as

fuel, by reducing the duty from \$22 per ton to \$20 per ton. Rejected—yeas 20, nays 22.

Mr. McPherson moved to reduce the duty on cast-iron pipe (Paragraph 123) from 9-10 of a cent per pound to 6-10 of a cent. He stated that the cast-iron pipe industry had formed a trust or combination under which the price was the foreign cost, plus the duty and all expenses. He thought that a little less protection would answer that industry. The amendment was re-

jected-yeas 19, nays 24. These votes being all strictly party votes, Mr. McPherson intimated that it seemed as if all opposition to the bill might as well cease if amendments so reasonable were to receive the united opposition of the Republican side of the chamber.

Mr. Allison nodded his head.
"Then," said Mr. McPherson, "we are to understand, I suppose, that the manufacturers of iron pipe may appear before a committee of the Senate and fix any rate they choose on their production, without any regard to what the consumers may say about it. Here is an abso-Intely prohibitory duty-a duty of \$22.40 per ton. I move to reduce it to eight-tenths of a cent per pound." The amendment was rejected -yeas 21, nays 23.

Mr. McPherson then moved to reduce the rate on anvils (Paragraph 126) from 2 cents to 11/2 cent per pound. Rejected—yeas 21, nays 21. Mr. McPherson moved to reduce the rate on iron or steel anchors, etc. (Paragraph 127), from 1 8-10 cent per pound to 1} cent. Mr. Saulsbury moved to reduce it to 1 cent. Rejected—yeas 20, nayt 24.
The amendment offered by Mr. McPherson

Was also rejected—yeas 19, pays 24.

Mr. McPherson alluded to the criticisms of the press on Democratic Senators for their remissness in opposing the substitute and exposing its weak points; and he explained that the substitute had been arranged by the Republican Senators of the committee on finance, and that the Democratic Senators of that committee knew nothing about it except from cursory reading just before it was reported. They had had no opportunity since to examine it. Therefore it was that opposition had not been made to such an extent as to show the errors, the faults and the misfortunes of the substitute. would bankrupt the whole country in less than five years. He moved that consideration of the bill be postponed till the 10th of January. Mr. Dawes asked, satirically, whether the

Senator from New Jersey was not apprehensive that disaster might come to the country from the treasury surplus if the matter was delayed Mr. McPherson suggested that more progress would be made with the bill, if time were given to Senators on his side to become conversan with its details. Mr. Dawes-Then the Senator's motion is for

the purpose of educating?

Mr. McPherson—Yes. This has been an educational campaign all the way through. Mr. Dawes-I suggest that the Senator ac company his motion with a provision for class

At the suggestion of Mr. Harris, Mr. McPherson withdrew his motion for postponement, at which there was some quiet laughter on the Re-Mr. McPherson moved to reduce the rate or

leaders and teachers.

axles, etc., (Paragraph 128), from 2 cents to 1 cent per pound. Rejected—year 22, nays 26. Mr. Harris renewed his amendment to reduce the duty on beams, girders, joists, angles, etc., from 1 1-10c per pound to 6-10c.

Mr. Vest argued in support of the amend-

ment, and said that there was no item in the bill on which the two parties could better join issue than this one. He spoke of Mr. Carnegie's profit on 30,000 tons of steel beams, manufactured in one year, as over a million dollars, and described the Steel Trust in this country as one "hoary with age." How long, he asked, was

this trust to exist? Mr. Sherman desired to state, once for all, the grounds of his several votes on the bill, because it was neither a matter of pleasure for the Senate nor a matter of public utility to waste time in repeating over and over again the same argument on different clauses of the bill. Undoubtodly the Mills bill represented the general sentiment of the Democratic party, while the Senate the United States and there debated, advocated and supported by the Republican party. The one bil looked to a tariff for revenue only; the other to a tariff for protection. He would not undertake to define what a tariff for revenue only meant; but a tariff for protection meant a tariff where the rates were so fixed as not only to give reasonable revenue (not prohibiting importations), but also, in every feature of it, to extend protection, encouragement, hope and competition among American producers. The Sepate substitute represented the latter sentiment. The paragraph proposed to be amended included a great variety of articles, some of which could be produced in this country at \$40 or \$50 a ton, while others could not be produced for less than \$70 a ton. If it were possible to make a discrimination in the duty on these articles, it should be done, but it was impossible without recurring to the ad valorem principle, and experience was not favorable to that principle in imposing duties on iron and steel. The 1 1-10 cent per pound might be a little too high on some articles, but it had been fixed upon by the finance committee as a fair average rate. As to Mr. Carnegie's mono poly he [Mr. Sherman] knew nothing about it, excountry to apply the continuous process in the manufacture of steel beams. Mr. Carnegie, he presumed, had patents which could not be taken away from him, but they would soon expire. The time was not far distant when all structural forms of steel and iron would be multiplied to an amazing extent and would be produced cheaper and cheaper by the offer of inducements to manufacturers to enter into the business. That was one of the objects of the proposed rate of duty. He thought it better to sustain the figance committee in its classification than to change the rates blindly and at hap-hazard. In regard to trusts, he looked on them as one of

the most dangerous and subtle inventions of

man, and was in favor of breaking them up. They were contrary to the spirit of the common law of England, but the only way to break them down was by inviting competition. If that was not sufficient, he was willing to go to the extent of proposing a law to prevent and punish them. The Senator from Tennessee [Mr. Harris] had made a motion, some days since, to lay the Senate substitute on the table, and that motion had been rejected by the Senate, the vote being an expression of opinion that the substitute was a better bill than the House bill. The principle having been thus determined, he thought it better to leave the details of the bill to the committee which framed it, unless there was some palpable error which ought to be corrected. He asked his Democratic friends to abide by the judgement of the people on the question. That judgment had been in favor of American industry.

At the conclusion of Mr. Sherman's remarks, and without coming to a vote on the pending amendment, the Senate adjourned.

Holman Wants an Election Investigation. WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 .- Under the call of States, to-day, a large number of bills were in-When Indiana was reached Mr. Holman rose

and asked for immediate consideration of the Whereas, It is publicly charged in the public press and otherwise that in general elections of recent years, involving the election of President and Vicepresident of the United States and members of Con-

gress, large sums of money have been contributed and expended in various ways for the purpose of influ-encing and controlling such elections; and, Whereas, Such contributions and expenditures tend to debase the elective franchise, corrupt the ballot-box, and impair the vigor and purity of our free institutions; therefore, Resolved. That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to investigate the said charges and to inquire what legislation is necessary and proper to sup-

serve and maintain the freedom and purity of the elective franchise, with authority to report at any time, by bill or otherwise. Mr. Dingley, of Maine, suggested the in-sertion of the words "and also whether officials of the United States have made contributions to such campaign fund."

Mr. Holman-That is entirely covered by the

press such contributions and expenditures and to pre-

resolution now. Mr. Dingley-Not specifically. It is very important, for the responsibility of officials of the United States is greater than of the citizens. The demand for the regular order by Mr. Wilkins, of Ohio, and Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, operated as an objection to the resolution. Mr. Holman then requested its reference to the committee on judiciary, intimating his willingness to accept the amendments suggested by

Mr. Dingley. Mr. Wilkins said that he would object to the reference if the amendments were accepted, and the resolution was therefore referred without modification.

Several bills upon the calendar pertaining to the District of Columbia were, at the request of Mr. Hemphill, of South Carolina, recommitted to the committee on the District of Columbia, and then, on motion of Mr. Clements. of Georgia, the House went into committee of the whole-Mr. Blount, of Georgia, in the chair-on the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

The bill was laid aside after a short debate for a favorable report of the House, and the committee proceeded to consider the pension appropriation bill. This occasioned no debate, and the committee rose, both bills were passed, and the House adjourned.

> DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN. Indications.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10. For Indiana and Illinois-Fair; decidedly colder; northwesterly winds.

Local Weather Report.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec.									
Time.	Bar.	Ther.	R. H.	Wind.	Weather	Preo			
7 A. M 2 P. M 7 P. M	29.88		Commercial	South Swest Swest		0.01			
ter, 36.	g is a co	mpara	tive st	stemen pitatio		ondi-			
Normal					31	0.10			

Mean.... -0.09-0.60 -2.99

General Observations.

Station.	Bar- ome- ter.	Exp. Min. Max			Pre- cipi- tat'n	Weath'r	
New York city	30.00	42	34	44		Cloudy	
Buffalo, N. Y	29.88	34	32	36	T	Clear.	
Philadelphia, Pa	29.96	38	36			Cloudy	
Pittsburg. Pa	29.84	42	36	54		Clear.	
Washington, D.C.	29.92	42	36	42		Cloudy	
Charleston, S. C	29.62	46	40	48	22	Rain.	
	29.82	50	50	54	84	Clear.	
Atlanta, Ga	29.66	60	58	70	01	Cloudy	
Jacksonville. Fla.	29.94					Cloudy	
Pensacola, Fla	29.92	54 54	54	60		Cloudy	
Montgomery, Ala	30.02		52	200		Clear.	
Vicksburg, Miss.		48	44	1 1000			
New Orleans, La.	30.00	52	50			Clear.	
Little Rock, Ark.	30.04	50	30	58		Clear.	
Galveston, Tex	30.06	58	46	62		Clear.	
San Antonio, Tex	30.04	66	46	74		Clear.	
Memphis, Tenn	30.00	42	38			Clear.	
Nashville, Tenn	29.96	40	40	44		Cloudy	
Louisville, Ky	29.92	44	42	54		Clear.	
Indianapolis, Ind.	29.90	42	36	00.00		Clear.	
Cincinnati, O	29.88	44	84			Clear.	
Cleveland, O	29.86	38	36	46		Cloud	
	29.86	40	34	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7		Clear.	
Toledo, O	29.80					Snow.	
Marquette, Mien.			32	40			
S. Ste. Marie, Mich		34	34			Cloud	
Chicago, Ill	29.86		30	44		Clear.	
Cairo, Ill	30.00		36	44			
Springfield, Ill	30.00		26			The second of th	
Milwaukee, Wis	29.86		32	46			
Doluth, Minn	29.92		30			Cloud	
St. Paul, Minn	30.00		28	32		Fair.	
Morehead, Minn	30.14		22	34		Cloud	
St. Vincent, Minn	30.16	10		30	T	Clear.	
Davenport, Ia	30.00	36	30	48		Clear.	
Dubuque, Ia	29.98			50		Clear.	
Des Moines, Ia	30.10		30	48		Clear.	
St. Louis, Mo	30.00		30			Clear.	
Kansas City, Mo.						Clear.	
Fort Sill, Ind. T	30.06	54		70		Clear.	
Dodge City, Kan.						Clear.	
Omaha, Neb						Clear.	
North Platte, Neb	30.20 30.22	32				Clear.	
Valentine, Neb			26	44		Clear.	
Yankton, D. T	30.20			40		Clear.	
Ft. Sully, D. T	30.18			40		Cloud	
Bismarck, D. T	30.24					Clear.	
Ft. Buford, D. T	30.24			28		Fair.	
P. Arthur's L'd'g.	29.72			36		. Cloud	
Qu'Appelle, N. W.	30.38			26		. Fair.	
Ft.As'nab'ne, M.T	30.16	18		22		. Cloud	
Helena, M. T	30.00	28	28	36		. Cloud	
Boise City, I. T	30.04			46		Cloud	
Chyenne, W. T	30.10					Fair.	
Ft.M'Kn'ny, W.T.				38		. Cloud	
Denver, Col	30.08	44				. Clear.	
Pueblo, Col	30.18	40					
Santa Fe N M	30.18					Fair.	
Santa Fe, N. M Salt Lake City	29.98					. Cloud	
CHAIL LANGE LATE	1 mars 4 4 2 C	44.0		174		. 01010	

T-Trace of precipitation. Note-One inch of melted snow equals ten inches of snow.

Kansas Desperado Shot and Captured. TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 10. - Hugh Harper, a desperado well known throughout western Kausas, entered the store of Mr. Turner, in Harold, Ness county, yesterday afternoon, and presented a bill, asking for change. When Mr. Turner opened his cash drawer Harper covered him with a six-shooter and made him hand over what money he had, amounting to \$95. Harper then got on his horse and started for Ness City. The sheriff organized a posse and after an exciting chase overtook the young man six or seven miles south of town. He fired on the posse, wounding one officer, and then put spurs to his horse. The sheriff took a near cut for Harold and arrived there in time to see the young man ride in. He commanded him to halt, but Harper turned and rode in an opposite direction. He was fired on and brought to the earth. The ball shattered his leg below the knee and he will be a cripple for life. He was taken to Ness

Fotheringham Compromises on \$3,300. Sr. Louis, Dec. 10. - David Fotheringham, the Adams Express messenger who was robbed of \$85,000 by Frederick Witrock in October, 1885, and who was arrested for complicity in the affair, settled with the express company to-day for \$8,300. After the robbery Fotheringham was held a prisoner at the Southern Hotel for three weeks, and subsequently indicted and placed in jail. The trial of Witrock established the messenger's innocence. He sued for \$60,000, and received a judgment for \$20,000. This was cut down by the court to \$12,000. The express company showed an inclination to fight further, but finally compromised on \$8,300, which was paid to Fotheringham to-

Suffocated by Illuminating Gas.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 10.-Last night a man and woman engaged a room at a small East-end hotel, where guests are not required to register. Nothing was seen of them until late this afternoon, when the room door was broken open. The man was found dead and the woman nearly so. They had blown out the gas. Late to-night the bodies were identified as those of Charles E. Eliason, a young workingman, and Mrs. Lillie May, wife of James Eliason, and sister-in-law of the dead man. The woman will probably recover.

SHORT'S K. K. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

SENSATIONAL DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

A Young Man Kills a Married Woman Because His Love for Her Is Not Reciprocated.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.-Mrs. Mary E. Merrill was murdered, to-day, by the man who unsuccessfully endeavored to wean her affection from her husband. The body of the murderer, who then took his own life, lies at the morgue. Benjamin W. Merrill, a salesman for N. A. Corbell & Co., at 83 Michigan avenue, lived with his wife at 269 Illinois street, where Mrs. Merrill kept a boarding-house. She was a handsome brunette. refined and attractive in her manner, and popular with all who knew her. She and her husband always lived happily together. She thought everything of him, and he was equally kind to her. Since their marriage in Dayton, O., Nov. 11, 1883, Mrs. Merrill has been energetic in her efforts to aid her husband, whose salary was not large, and she hit upon the expedient of opening a boarding-house, a plan which she put into execution soon after their arrival in Chicago, 1884. To furnish a house the couple ran considerably into debt, and to clear off this incumberance was the aim of their lives. They had almost succeeded, and to-day had paid all but \$46. Then the blow came that cost Mrs. Merrill her life, and almost drove her husband crazy with grief. Some six months ago, Andrew Martin, a good-

looking young fellow, twenty-one years of age, came to Chicago from Richview, a town on the

Illinois Central railroad, in the southern part of the State. He secured a position as electric-light engineer for the Union Steamboat Company, and took a room at Mrs. Merrill's house. His work kept him out at night, and he had much leisure time during the day, which he occupied by cultivating the acquaintance of Mrs. Merrill, with whom he soon fell desperately in love. So noticeable became his attentions that the other occupants of the house commented upon the state of affairs, and Mrs. Merrill, in self-defense, was obliged to come to the conclusion that the young man must leave the house. In this opinion she was confirmed by her husband, to whom she confided her knowledge of the state of Martin's mind, and it was decided that the young man must go as soon as he gave his landlady any excuse to dismiss him. Martin was assumed a kind of proprietorship in the house, and his efforts in this direction became very annoying to her. On Sunday night she told her husband that this could last no longer, and that she had decided to give Martin his conge to-day. In the wisdom of this course her husband firmly believed, and so, when the opportunity came in the forenoon, Mrs. Merrill was quick to grasp it. In Mrs. Merrill's employ was a girl named Hattie Berk, in whom Mrs. Merrill had always had the greatest confidence. Hattie had been the first to note the comments on Martin's conduct, and had told her mistress of them. Martin had learned of this and disliked the girl. To-day about 10 o'clock, Martin approached Mrs. Merrill, who was sitting in the parlor and endeavored to persuade her to discharge Hattie, who, unknown to both parties was in the adjoining room and heard the conversation. Martin said Hattie was a girl of loose cheracter and would bring disgrace on the house. Mrs. Merrill turned on him and said it was time that he was attending to his own business and leaving the affairs of the house alone. She did not care to have any more of his interference with her business, and hoped he would leave the house as eoon as he could find another boarding-house. "Do you mean that?" asked Martin, raising

"I certainly do, Mr. Martin. It will be best all around if you do.' Martin said no more, but left the house, and Mrs. Merrill went up stairs to the rear bed-room, where she was joined by Hattie. A moment later, the front door opened and Martin's step was heard in the hall. He stopped at the parlor for a moment and then, going directly up stairs, opened the door of the room where Mrs. Merrill and Hattie were talking. As he entered he drew a revolver and demanded, "Who are you talking about now?" Then, without waiting for a reply, he raised his weapon and fired at Hattie, who was sitting on the bed. As sood as the girl saw the weapon, she reeled over in an effort to escape on the other side, and the motion probably saved her life, for the bullet passed over her and went through the window. Hattie rose and ran out through the door, while Martin fired at her

from his chair.

again, and once more missed her. Mrs. Merrill, all this time, had freen souted in a chair in the northeast corner of the com. She was actually paralyzed with fear and could not move. As Hattie escaped from the room and she found herself alone with the murderer she made a desperate effort and rose to her feet. As she did so Martin fired at her and the bullet struck her in the right cheek, two inches above the eye, and passing through her head, went out just below the left eye. Mrs. Merrill fell unconscious to the floor, and as she did so Martin placed the muzzle of his revolver at his right temple and pulled the trigger. He fell in a heap and died instantly, while the revolver fell at his side. In the meantime Hattie ran screaming from the house and met two pedertrians, to whom she told the story in a few words. A policeman was notified, and in a few moments Lieutenant Nelson, of the East Chicago-avenue station, arrived with the patrol wagen, while physicians were hastily summoned. Mrs. Merrill lay as she fell, her head resting in a pool of blood that gushed from her nose, mouth and ears and the wounds in her face. Her head was raised from its position and two pillows placed under it. The friends who had come in thought it best not to otherwise disturb her, and their action was approved by the doctors, who washed the blood-stained face and hands and extended hopes of her recovery. But it was no use. The shock was too great for the woman's nerves. She lay still on the floor, gasping painfully for breath, and looking around with a half-conscious expression at times, but never moved or spoke. For nearly two hours she lay there, and then, at 12:55

The murderer's body was taken down stairs on a canvas stretcher by four policemen, and in the patrol wagon was taken to the morgue. Mrs. Merrill's remains were tenderly lifted and placed upon the bed. Mr. Merrill had returned to lunch to learn the awful news of his wife's death, and he was beside himself with grief and rage. He knew that her murderer was lying on the floor dead and out of his misery, and the thought made him insane. "Let me cut him," he shrieked, and then shouted, "and be quartered. My God! what will I do; I loved my dar-

It was awful to see the strong man there crying for his wife, and for vengeance. He threw himself on the floor, and then tried to break from those who held him, until finally he became exhausted and calm. Then they told him that his wife was dead and he took the news without further emotion. Sometime later he spoke of her lovingly and tenderly. "No husband ever loved a wife more than I did mine," he said. "She was so sympathetic, gloried in my successes and sympathized in my failures. She was all that a wife could be, true as steel and pure as a virgin." His anger partially passed away with his tender thoughts. "Martin was a boy," he said, "a country lad. He was a good-hearted fellow, too, and often took our little hoy out to play. Of course he loved my wife; who could blame him for loving her? But I was not jealous, for she told me everything, and only looked on him as I did, as a good-natured country boy."

OBITUARY.

Rear-Admiral Leroy, a Gallant Officer of the United States Navy. NEW YORK, Dec. 10.-Rear Admiral LeRoy

died at the Victoria Hotel, at 1:40 P. M., to-day. Admiral Leroy was born in New York city in 1818. He entered the navy in 1832 as midshipman. He was promoted to lieutenant in 1843, comander on July 1, 1861, and captain July 25, 1866. In 1861 he was ordered to the command of the cruiser Keystone State. She was at tacked by a rebel iron elad off Charleston, S. C.; her boilers were perforated by shot and shell, twenty-four of her crew killed and wounded, and the others were compelled to haul down her flag. The rebels continued their fire, and Captain Leroy hoisted his flag again and renewed the fire from the only gun that could be brought to bear. A fleet came to his rescue, the rebels were driven away, and the Keystone State was towed to Port Royal. On the 5th of April, 1874, he was made rear-admiral and placed in command of a Southern squadron and subsequently attached to the North Atlantic and European squadrous. He retired in 1880. An aunt of the Admiral was the second wife of Daniel Webster.

Other Deaths.

Boston, Dec. 10.-Elisha Atkins, one of the most widely-known and successful business men of this city, died at his residence here last night, aged seventy-five. He was connected with the elder Ames in founding the Union Pacific railroad, and for many years was vice-president of that road. He was also formerly president of rately, no special in the Little Rock & Ft. Smith road, and had caused by the cushion.

merchant, he conducted the Bay State sugar refinery, and owned a large sugar estate in Cuba. He was a director in several local corporations. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 10.—Mrs. B. Macauley, mother of John T. Macauley, of Macauley's Theater, died, here, last night, of heart disease, at the age of seventy-two years. Gen. Dan Macauley, of New York; the late Barney Macauley, the actor, and Mrs. Charles R. Pope, of St. Louis, are her children. The body will be

shipped to Buffalo, N. Y., for interment. WILMINGTON, N. C. Dec. 10.-Colonel R. R. Bridgers, president of the Wilmington & Weldon, the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta, and the Albemarle & Raleigh railroad, died very suddenly, of apoplexy, at Columbia, this even-

PERU. Ind., Dec. 10.—Dr. Alfred Keiser, one of the first physicians and settlers in northern Indiana, widely known and prominently identified with this city's interest, died to-day, aged eighty-six.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The chief of police of Newark, N. J., has notified all clairvoyants and fortune-tellers to leave the city, or be arrested as frauds. George Huckabee was shot dead, yesterday, near his home in Caddo parish, Louisiana, by Wm. Luce, who has been arrested, together with an accomplice named Thom.

At New York, last night, Harry Nowik, a peddler, twenty-five years old, residence un-known, in a fight with Giovani Genoa, was stabbed and killed. The murderer escaped. Near Harrisonburg, La., yesterday, R. N. Stergall was shot dead by an unknown person from ambush, while riding along a road. Two shots were afterward fired into the victim's

Edward Honeywood was arrested, last night, at Newark, N. J., for passing a forged check for \$15, signed by F. E. Cranze, of the German National Bank, on a dry goods merchant. He also claims to be a son of Lady Honeywood, of Belgrave Square, London. On him was found a forged draft on Lady Honeywood for £100.

The Hon. Carl Schurz was given a dinner at the Lotus Club, New York, last night, by thirty of his fellow-Germans. William Steinway presided, and among those present were the German minister at Washington, Henry Villard, Herman Oelrichs, Jesse Seligman, and German Consul-general Feigel.

L. W. Buskey, a book-keeper in the Norfolk, Va., National Bank, was arrested, yesterday, for embezzlement to the amount of \$3,300. A warrant was sworn out by the cashier of the bank, the only one in the house who could not see the condition of affairs. He seemed to think his He is very young, belongs to a respectable famevertures were received with favor, and soon | ily, and was very popular among his associates. At Pittsburg, yesterday, Robert E. Barnett entered suit for \$50,000 damages against William Murdoch and the Perkins detective agency. The suit is the outgrowth of the prosecution of Barnett for alleged complicity in the bancoing Mr. Murdoch out of \$10,000, about one year ago. The trial of Barnett resulted in his acquittal, hence, he alleges that the charge against him was malicious and unfounded, and wants the damages for injury to his character.

Steamship News.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 10 .- Arrived: Werra, from New York for Bremen. QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 10. -Off Brow Head: City of Richmond, from New York. Boston, Dec. 10 .- Arrived: De Ruyter, from

HAMBURG. Dec. 10.-Arrived: Hammonia, from New York. BREMEN, Dec. 10.-Arrived: Willkommen,

from New York. New York, Dec. 10.—Arrived: Avalaon, from Hamburg. The Cunard steamer, Aurania, arrived this morning and is detained at quarantine. What the nature of the sickness is on board of her, if any, could not be learned.

The Telephone Litigation.

Boston, Dec. 10 .- In the case of the United States against the Bell Telephone Company, to invalidate its patent, on the ground of fraud, pending in this district, Assistant District Attorney Galvin to-day filed an amendment to the bill, setting up other inventions in the same matter. It will probably be some months before the case will be heard.

PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS. Statistics on the Industry for a Quarter of a Century.

Pittsburg Special. The statistics of the petroleum industry for the last year, which are now being collected by the trade, will be much more complete than have ever been obtained before and will include much important information that has hitherto been inaccessible. By these new figures much information regarding natural gas consumption and the progress of fuel oil may be obtained. The total production of crude oil up to Jan. 1, 1889, will be about 360,000,000 barrels, not including the fuel-oil fields in Ohio. The total value of this oil is about \$900,000,000. This production covers a period of twenty-five years, during which time the price per barrel ranged from 52 cents to \$7.85. The price of refined oil has decreased to the consumer from 64-5 cents per gallon to 6% cents as an average for the year. The number of wells drilled aggregate 60,500, at a total cost of \$300,000,000. The amount of oil in tanks now in the region is 21,000,000 barrels, a reduction during the last year of 10,200,000 barrels. As showing the benefit of the shut down it is stated that the value of the oil held in stock Nov. 1, 1887, was \$20,000,000. After disposing of 10,-200,000 barrels at an increased price the remaining stocks are still worth \$19,000,000. The export of petroleum this year, so far as the statistics are at hand, is 395,185,413 gallons, against 428,322,439 gallons for the same time last year. While the exports are lighter this year than last, the value in money is greater, the figures in money being, for 1888, \$33,546,377, while last year the value was \$33,549,547. The consumption is known to be increasing, and the falling off in the foreign demand is attributed to Russian competition. Since the Rothschilds entered the Russian fields as producers and refiners the Standard company has had sharp rivalry in many important foreign markets. The superiority of our petroleum has been a great advantage to the American manufacturers. The number of wells drilling in the region Dec. , was 540-the most activity being in Wash-

ington county, adjacent to Pittsburg. An interesting feature of the producing fields at this time is the great scarcity of productive territory, and it becomes an interesting question where the future supply of petroleum is to come from. It was thought last month that a new and important field had been found on Turkey Foot Run, West Virginia, ten miles up the Ohio river from Steubenville, but later developments have discouraged operators in that vicin-

This scarcity of good territory has led pro-ducers back over the abandoned fields of former years, and a large percentage of present work is being done in districts that two or three years ago would not be touched. In the old Venango or Oil City district 118 wells were completed last month, and of this number but nineteen were unproductive, and this in a territory that has been developed for a quarter of a century. The threatened shortage in the natural-gas supply from the Pittsburg fields has led manufacturers to make many experiments with gas manufactured from petroleum, and some of the results have been satisfactory, and iron men here feel comparatively easy on the question of fuel. The oil used for the manufacture of gas is the product of the Ohio fields, where the supply seems to be without limit. The Standard Oil Company's big pipe-line from Lima to Chi-eago is running to its full capacity of 8,000 barrels a day, and this oil is being used a fuel almost exclusively in manufacturing establishments. Fuel oil is now in use in nineteen States and Territories, and in over four hundred different establishments. Chicago uses more than any other city, although much obstruction has been met with there because of the attitude of the Board Underwriters. It is believed in the oil country that as people become accustomed to handling oil fuel opposition on it will cease, and it will be as much sought after as natural gas. Dec. 1, one bundred rolling-mills and steel-works were using natural gas, and in the event of a failure in the supply-which recent experience makes probable—it is not likely that 10 per cent. of the number would return to coal.

Home-Made Forniture. Pittsburg Chronicie.

Quite an æsthetic-looking substitute for a

sofa can be cheaply arranged in a room where there is a recess, such as is often seen at one side of a fire-place. Fix in this recess a broad, low shelf; put on it a thick mattress cushion. Cover this with cretonne or chintz in artistic coloring, with a frill along the front. Put a wedge-shaped boister at each end, covered with the same, and add one or two pretty sofa pillows. It will not be quite as comfortable as a real sofa, through lack of springs; but it is fairly easy and prettily fills a vacant space. A similar seat may be made of a low, long chest, utilized in storing away unseasonable clothes in a house where is little closet room. The mattress cushion should have a broad tape stitched along the back, which might be tacked to the lid of the chest to keep the cushion from slipping forward. A flounce should hang to the ground, and square cushions should be reared against the wall at the back. As such a storage chest would be opened but rately, no special inconvenience would be large interests in other Western roads. As a One of the little or gypsy tables is both a con-

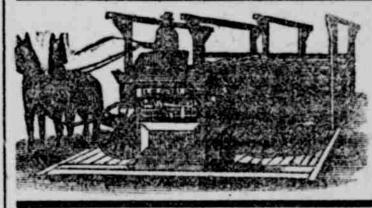




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N. K. Fairbank & Co., Chicago.

venience and an ornament in a room; but they are often quite expensive. However, a handy woman can transform the plainest little stand into a pretty piece of furniture, and a handy man can make the table himself -if he will. The prettiest ones seen now have straight legs, with a second shelf below; instead of the crossed tripod of the gypsy tables. Very pretty are those with a triangular top, about twenty-four or thirty inches each way, and three legs, one at each corner. An under shelf, also triangular, is fitted about twelve inches from the ground. This is very handsome if the legs are gilded, and the top and shelf covered smoothly with olive or terra-cotts plush. Another handsome style is to paint the legs with black or white enamel paint, and then cover the top and shelf with old gold plush. It will be less expensive and equally pretty if the entire table is enameled, and any little scarf may be thrown over the top. A little ingenuity may alter these styles indefinitely.

There Is a Difference.

Washington Post. Young Politician-Papa, is there any difference between a Bourbon straight and a straight Old Politician (sighing)-Yes, my son, there is a difference of fifteen or twenty cents.

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